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Saturday, January 18, 1913.

An Iowa woman asks for a divorce because her husband kissed the cook. But why doesn't she do the cooking herself?

The Buffalo dentist who is developing a \$7,000,000 gold mine may be the same that charged one of the Guggenheims \$7500 for tinkering his teeth.

"Bryan and Champ Clark do not speak," is a current item. Neither do Taft and Roosevelt. What strenuous politics we have these days, to be sure!

President-elect Wilson says that thirteen is his lucky number; but certainly it isn't Judge Archbald's, as it was January 13th that the Senate convicted him.

With President-elect Wilson calling off the inaugural ball, a goodly portion of Washington's inhabitants will think there might as well be no inauguration at all.

Utah materials for the capital? Sure, so long as they are the best. But there are some things that Utah's industries do not yet produce; and the best is none too good for the capital.

Easter comes this year earlier than at any time since 1818, when it fell on March 22nd; this year the date is March 23rd, and it will be a long series of years before it will fall so early again.

It didn't take France anything near as long as it did us to campaign for and elect a new President, but some of those connected with it were ready to fight about it. But the harmless French duel was averted, which is just as well, and saves time.

Those striking reporters in New York are inconsistent; first, they don't want their reports cut down, and second, they don't want to be obliged to write more than a stated amount. The two demands are impossible; but the strike against the blue pencil is the worse.

Rumania is rather more than a match for Bulgaria on paper, having a population of 5,956,690, to Bulgaria's 4,329,198. But Bulgaria's fighting force is so efficient that if Bulgaria were not fully occupied in the war against Turkey, Rumania would be sending her no ultimatums.

Missouri proposes to spend \$100,000 for its exhibit at the San Francisco Panama canal exposition, and to have five commissioners under salary for three years to help use up the money. Appropriations for such exhibits are usually taken largely for junketing excursions and grafting perquisites and salaries.

The Portland Oregonian, treating of the reelection of Senator Borch, very justly says that it "assures the presence in an influential position in the Senate of a man who will do most to promote the interests of the West. It also retains in the Senate a man who will lead in vindicating the position of the Republican party as the progressive party."

If hostilities should in fact be renewed by the Balkan states against Turkey, it is rather more than likely that the Turks will give a better account of themselves than they did in the surprise campaign spring upon them. But it is to be hoped that the war will not be renewed, and that Adrianople may capitulate and thus solve one of the knotty problems.

Representative Barnes's proposed holding trust for municipal offices is even more compact as a monopolistic machine than Mr. Munsey's proposed holding trust for the Republican and Progressive parties. For Mr. Munsey's proposal is only for a merger; but Mr. Barnes proposes to merge all in the holding company, and keep that company in complete control through its power to recall any official who proves disobedient.

Philadelphia Record: "Those Idaho editors who went to jail because of their devotion to Rooseveltism and contempt of the Supreme Court of their State have served their time and been released, amid the acclamations of the populace. We have yet to hear of any departure from Oyster Bay to share in the punishment so unjustly inflicted upon them. From this episode the editors emerge with credit, if not glory."

but we fail to see how either the court or the Colonel have been the gainers."

UTAH SHOULD SECOND VERMONT.

Utah has a great opportunity now to come to the front effectively in vindication of the right, and in substantiation of claims made that polygamy has been altogether abandoned in Utah. Saying nothing about the technical legal distinction made between polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, the case is about like this.

The authorities of the Mormon church have for a number of years past and specifically within one or two years past, given the most vehement protestations that polygamy is altogether abandoned by the church. President Joseph F. Smith at a recent conference expressed his quasi approval of an anti-polygamy amendment to the Federal Constitution; at least he said that he and his people had no opposition to make to such an amendment. This would be the natural frame of mind of him and his people, with the complete abandonment of polygamy that is claimed; for if polygamy has been completely abandoned in Utah and by the Mormon church and people especially, there is no reason why there should be any opposition here to the ratification of an anti-polygamy amendment.

Vermont now proposes to the States to have a Constitutional convention as provided under article V of the Constitution of the United States, whereby the States in their sovereign capacity can call a convention for the amendment of the Federal Constitution. Vermont invokes this clause, soliciting the co-operation of other States for the calling of a Constitutional convention to put polygamy under the ban of the Federal Constitution. We think ourselves that the call should be made broader than that; that it should be made to cover the whole question of marriage and divorce. And here is Utah's great opportunity to act. There is, it appears, no opposition here to the anti-polygamy amendment. Therefore, let the Utah Legislature, which is now in session, second the Vermont proposition, amending it so as to confer upon Congress full jurisdiction over all questions of marriage and divorce, making marriages subject to Federal regulation and recognition. This would have the advantage of making all the marriage laws and divorce laws in the Union consistent and even; it would allow Congress to pass laws against miscegenation or the corruption of blood by the intermarriage of whites and blacks or whites with any of the yellow races. It would also give international standing to marriages of Americans with citizens or subjects of other countries, a jurisdiction which is now altogether lacking.

For many good reasons, therefore, Congress should be endowed with authority over questions relating to marriage and divorce. Utah can show her good faith and her spirit of response to the demands of the times by coming forward with a second to this Vermont invitation, amending it so as to broaden the scope of the proposed convention and make it really worth while to call such a body into existence. The Legislature is here in session; it has timely opportunity to act, and its action on this line would be a stimulant to the proposition that the other States would find hard to resist; they would be incited thereby to concur. With Utah in line, other States would not feel that this was in any way a religious or local question, but would be free to act upon the general ideas involved in the proposition; and that such act would be beneficial does not admit of doubt.

REPRESENTATIVE BARNES'S BILL.

We have mentioned heretofore unfavorably the bill of Representative Barnes which would provide a sort of holding company for the management of municipal affairs in the cities of this State. Mr. Barnes replies as follows:

Salt Lake, January 17, 1913. Editor Tribune.—Knowing the wide influence of your editorial columns, I am sure you will appreciate my kind comments in today's issue relative to my bill introduced in the Legislature relative to providing for a new form of municipal government for cities of the State of Utah; but as you probably have not had access to a copy of the bill so far, I hasten to correct an obvious misapprehension.

You are justly concerned over what you have understood to be a provision whereby the members of the board of education; but if you will examine the bill closely you will see that this power is not conferred by it, and that there would be no interference whatsoever with the present method of electing school trustees, or in any manner with the school system. What the bill does state is this (under powers of the city council): "To elect members of the school board of said city as hereinafter provided for in all cities where said members of the school board are now elected by the city council or by a commission or are appointed by the mayor."

By reference to section 1804 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, you will notice that in every case now the school trustees are elected at special elections by the people. My object, therefore, in placing the section referred to in my bill is simply this: The laws may some time be changed in such a manner that the electing of school trustees would be in the hands of the city council, and I would personally would not favor—and my bill would be imperfect at such time did it not contain some provision authorizing the city council in cities organized under the laws of the State to make such appointments as contemplated by the law. The section merely anticipates such a contingency.

Touching another portion of your comment, I assure you that this board of administration as proposed in the bill could extend to business just as extensively as can the present commission; it is only in the important matter of grants and franchises that my bill would encourage greater deliberation and a more general acceptance than is now possible under the "commission" plan. Thanking you for your attention to these matters, I am very respectfully yours, CLAUDE T. BARNES.

councillors said or to be recalled from office. Nor do we believe in the roundabout sort of municipal control that the bill provides. The people do not want walls built up between themselves and their official servants. They want direct action, somebody to hold responsible, and not a system whereby responsibility can be dodged and no one held to account for anything that is done.

ATTORNEY WILLEY ON REVISION.

A week ago today The Tribune, forecasting the meeting of the Legislature, suggested that that body could do no better service than to appoint a commission or commissions to revise the laws and make them consistent. We pointed out that the laws are now uncertain, that the courts have difficulty in understanding precisely what the lawmakers meant, and that so many conflicting provisions appear that the courts are often baffled in understanding precisely what they ought to do in the case before them. On Monday last we repeated this suggestion and urged the Legislature to take up the matter so that the commissions could be appointed promptly and their work approved by the present Legislature.

In The Tribune yesterday morning appeared County Attorney Willey's report summarized, wherein he makes precisely the same recommendation as to the criminal laws, except that he would allow the commission two years in which to perfect their work on the criminal side of the statutes. Mr. Willey pointed out precisely the same objections to the laws as they are that The Tribune had made, and urged precisely the same remedy. But he was of the opinion, evidently, that the work could not be done within the limit of time in which the present Legislature has to act, and accordingly he would let the work of revision proceed for the ensuing two years, and be reported to the next Legislature.

He may be right in this, but we imagine that a commission composed of himself and, say, two other attorneys versed in the complications of the criminal statutes, could straighten out the criminal laws within thirty days. Other expert legal commissions could act upon other parts of the statutes, and the whole body of the laws could be revised and approved by the present Legislature before it adjourns. We believe in dispatch in matters of this kind, and in getting the quickest results compatible with soundness of consideration.

There is no doubt of the necessity of this work. Mr. Willey is confronted with the difficulties of the situation every time he takes up a criminal case. It is clearly the duty of the Legislature to provide a remedy for the existing uncertainty, and as Mr. Willey points out, "a Legislature would be confronted with a great many intricate constitutional questions of law if they attempted to amend these laws."

That is a true saying, and that marks the impossibility of the Legislature doing the details of this work itself. Besides, the legislators would be busy with other and new legislation, so that besides the incompetence of many of them to deal with questions as lawyers would deal with them, the idea of the Legislature doing this work itself is out of the question. It is necessary to have expert commissions to do it, and we believe that a few of such commissions, working diligently, could bring the laws into a consistent, comprehensible and lawyer-like revision before the time of the present Legislature expires. With commissions that could be fairly trusted, the Legislature would be safe in adopting their recommendations in mass, and we would have the revision complete and serviceable at once instead of waiting two years to get it.

FRAUD AGAINST INDIANS.

We see that the dispatches have accounts of gross frauds against the Indians on the White Earth reservation in Minnesota; that the physical and material condition of the Indians is pitiful, and that the Indian Inspector has neglected the Indians' interests in the allotment of lands. The charges are sent forth on the authority of a report from the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. Doubtless, there is a good deal of truth in this report, and it is very likely that the Indians have been cheated there, precisely as they have usually been cheated elsewhere. It is only in the allotment of lands on the Uintah reservation, in Utah, that the Indians have had their full allotments and the choice of the best lands, so far as we know. Everywhere else the whites have had the better of it, and the Indians have been cheated. Everywhere else the reservations have been reduced to tithing and the lands have become valuable adjuncts to the State by way of reinforcing the assessed valuations and revenues.

In Utah, where the Indians had the preferential choice and fair treatment, the precise reverse has occurred. The State has had to come to the relief of the settlers, and the lands have not been profitably reduced to cultivation. Perhaps they could not have been under any condition, but certainly they have not been under the preferential treatment to the Indians. Here is an inconsistency between what is right, what is moral, and what is honest, compared with what is progressive, practical, and advantageous to the State on the material side. It is an inconsistency that crops up every once in a while, and that at times sets up a curious distinction between what is advantageous to the State and what is morally right.

The grosser frauds were alleged a few days ago also in regard to the treatment of the Crows on their reservation in Montana. A woman, who claimed to know all the facts and to be able to present specific details, broke forth before the committee in

violent charges against officials, both low and high. But there seems to have been a way to choke her off, and nothing more has been heard of her charges. Perhaps she was altogether wrong in making them; perhaps not. But, at any rate, the swindles and frauds against the Indians have been so constant and notorious, that one naturally inclines to the belief that any charge of fraud made against the whites whereby the Indians are made to suffer may probably be true.

GREAT WATERCOURSE BLOCKED.

The Chicago sanitary officials applied to the War Department for permission to take 6000 cubic feet of water per second more than is now taken in its drainage canal from Lake Michigan in order that the sanitary condition of Chicago shall be improved, and that the drainage canal be made incidentally a great waterway for commerce. Secretary Stimson refuses the application, on the ground that the diversion of so much water as that would endanger navigation of the lakes and the connections between the lakes. His idea is that the lowering of the lake levels which would result would be detrimental to navigation of the interlake passages and the Welland canal.

It seems, however, that there might fairly be a test as to this, to see whether in fact the detrimental results foreshadowed would result. There does not seem to be any claim that the water diverted from Lake Michigan to the Chicago drainage canal at its present capacity has had any material effect upon the navigation of the lakes or their connecting waters. The idea, therefore, that a test would be proper to see whether the results expected would follow is the practical thing in the case.

But even though such results should follow, there is still a remedy. There is a remedy in the turning into the upper lakes of vast quantities of water that are now a nuisance in the Mississippi valley. Large quantities of the flood waters of the Mississippi itself in its upper course could be transferred to Lake Michigan and the great Wisconsin river could be turned through to the Fox River and thence to Green Bay to make up the deficit of water which the additional demand of Chicago would create. Besides that, there are immense volumes of water in Canada which could be turned in through the Rainey lakes and river to Lake Superior. There is so much water, in fact, in the region tributary to Lake Superior that it is a nuisance there and could not only be easily spared but beneficially spared, that the denial of Secretary Stimson before making any tests, and the prepotency of that denial, in view of the possibilities of supplying any deficit of water, should condemn the Secretary's prepotency action. The great lakes have such immense bodies of water that the diversion of the amount called for by Chicago would probably have no appreciable effect; but if it should have an effect, there is certainly the remedy suggested. And until facts have been tested, and the remedies applied, it is not fair for an official of the Federal Government to step in and forbid the tremendous improvement that would be made through the creation of a great navigable water channel from Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Mississippi river.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Splendid and unexpected progress has been made in fighting the shocking evil which is generally described as the white slave traffic. The National and the State governments have co-operated in their efforts to suppress that damnable vice, which is so painful to certain depraved specimens of the human race at the expense of life-long misery and degradation and death of multitudes of women. It is less than three years since the Federal laws have taken effect against this white slave traffic. In that time there have been 372 cases tried in the Federal courts, resulting in 337 convictions and only 35 acquittals. A glorious record of achievement. It shows that the officers have done their work with a thoroughness altogether to be commended. When nine-tenths of all the cases brought result in convictions, surely that is a record to be proud of.

But the Federal officials are not content with that. They are planning an extension of their operations against this vile and depraved traffic, and will ask for additional legislation to strengthen their hands in crushing it out. It is to be hoped that Congress will promptly respond with the further legislation recommended and needed. It is good to see that there is entire unanimity of action, of purpose, and of sentiment between State and Federal officials, in this eminently humanitarian crusade.

A committee of the Chicago city council has taken up the matter as a municipal question, and a committee of that body is determined that Chicago shall help in the good work, and it appeals to other cities for co-operation. A Washington report is that private benevolence is ready to give \$10,000,000 for the establishment of homes or refuges for the victims of this traffic. However that may be, it is great to see that the big city of Chicago has taken steps to add municipal to State and Federal effort in the suppression of this infamous traffic. More power to all concerned, say we; and if Salt Lake should see fit to respond to the invitation of Chicago it would be much to the satisfaction of its citizens, and to its credit before the country.

Students in the University of Wisconsin are required to take a bath before going into the swimming pool. Thus is the time-honored difference always contended for by boys, between bathing and "going in swimming," fully vindicated.

Z.C.M.I. Embroidery Sale

Today Will Be a Busy Day—Attractive Price Reductions Are Offered Throughout the Store

- At 5c a Yard Edgings and Insertions, values up to 12 1/2c yard.
- At 25c a Yard A fine lot of Swiss and Nainsook Baby Edgings and Insertions, values up to \$1.00. They must be taken as they come from the piece.
- At 25c a Yard 18-inch Flouncing Embroideries and Corset Cover Embroideries, values up to 65c. All-over embroideries, values up to 60c.
- At 40c a Yard 18-inch Flouncing Embroideries and Corset Cover Embroideries, values up to 70c.
- At 50c a Yard 18-inch and 27-inch Flouncing Embroideries and Corset Cover Embroideries, values up to 85c.
- At 65c a Yard 18-inch, 27-inch and 45-inch Flouncing Embroideries and Corset Cover Embroideries, values up to \$1.15.
- At 65c a Yard 27-inch Baby Flouncings, Ruffled Flouncings, Hemstitched and Scalloped Flouncings and All-Over Embroideries, values up to \$1.15.
- At 75c a Yard 27-inch Ruffled Baby Flouncings, values up to \$1.15.
- At 85c a Yard 27-inch hemstitched Baby Flouncings, values up to \$1.40.
- At \$1.00 a Yard 45-inch Flouncing Embroideries, values up to \$1.35. All-Over Embroideries, values up to \$1.25.
- At \$1.00 a Yard 27-inch beautiful Lace Edge Flouncings, entirely new designs, values up to \$1.75. All-Over Embroideries, values up to \$1.75.

Tub Silks 90c Yd.

THE VERY LATEST FABRIC, SOLD REGULARLY AT \$1.25 A YARD. WE NOW OFFER THEM FOR A LIMITED TIME, AT 90c A YARD.

This is to be a great Silk season and these fabrics are to be exceedingly popular; hence this is an exceptional value in splendid quality Wash Silks that will give endless service and satisfaction.

Suitable for waists, dresses, shirts, etc. Buy now at this impelling price concession in readiness for early spring.

A WATER RESISTING ECRU PONGEE.

Pure Silk.

27-inch, \$1.00 regular, for 65c a yard.

36-inch, \$1.50 regular, for 90c a yard.

A Surprising Sale of Millinery

- Table No. 1—A splendid assortment of felt hats for ladies and misses, trimmed and untrimmed, up to \$5.00 values 50c.
- Table No. 2—A number of trimmed hats and untrimmed felt shapes, for ladies and misses, up to \$7.50 values, your choice \$1.00.
- Table No. 3—A particularly nice variety of becoming headwear, some of them very desirable tailored effects, your choice \$2.00.
- A nice line of elegant plush and velvet shapes and trimmed hats, that are so stylish and popular \$3.50.
- All expensive French Pattern Hats, the choicest creations of the season, your choice \$5.00.
- Splendid variety of trimmed hats, including velours and everything else in the dept., up to \$25.00 values; only the most expensive pattern hats excepted, special \$15.00.
- Entire line of Fancy Feathers, Wings, Aigrettes, etc., at Half Price.

Z. C. M. I. Linen Sale Tomorrow

Bleached Damask } One-Fourth OFF
Brown Damask }
Table Napkins }
Linen Table Sets }

All Doilies, Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Scarfs, One-third Off

These Staple Goods Reductions Will Appeal to You

A choice variety of goods needed in every household. The latest patterns in the daintiest effects for spring and summer wear are included. You will surely save money by making your selections at these reduced prices:

- Bates Seersucker, regular 12 1/2c a yard, sale price 10c.
- A. F. C. Gingham, regular 12 1/2c a yard, sale price 10c.
- Red Sea Gingham, regular 12 1/2c a yard, sale price 10c.
- Amoskeag Apron Gingham, regular 10c a yard, sale price 7 1/2c.
- Toweling, regular 20c a yard, sale price 16c.
- Toweling, regular 17 1/2c a yard, sale price 14c.
- Toweling, regular 15c a yard, sale price 12 1/2c.
- Toweling, regular 12 1/2c a yard, sale price 10c.
- Serpentine Crepes, regular 15c a yard, sale price 12c.
- Galated Cloth, regular 20c a yard, sale price 15c.
- Silfing, regular 15c a yard, sale price 10c.
- Fancy Satens, regular 50c a yard, sale price 17 1/2c.
- Fancy Satens, regular 25c a yard, sale price 25c.
- Fleeced Flannellettes, regular 17 1/2c a yard, sale price 12 1/2c.
- Fleeced Flannellettes, regular 15c a yard, sale price 11c.
- American Prints, regular 7c a yard, sale price 5c.

\$1.15 Bleached Sheets 75c

An attractive sheet value, size 81 x 90, extra heavy, fine quality, equal to any sheet on the market, SPECIAL IN THIS SALE 75c

Bleached Muslin

- Fruit of the Loom Muslin, regular 12 1/2c a yard, for 10c.
- Hop Muslin, regular 11c a yard, for 8 1/2c.
- Old Faithful, regular 8 1/2c a yard, for 7 1/2c.
- Cameo Cambric, 12 1/2c a yard, for 10c.
- Nainsook Finished Cambric, regular 11c a yard, for 12 1/2c.

Unbleached Muslin

- Indian Head, regular 12 1/2c a yard, for 10c.
- Honest Width, regular 11c a yard, for 8 1/2c.
- Henderson T. L., regular 9c a yard, for 7c.
- Favorite L. L., regular 8c a yard, for 6 1/2c.
- Cado L. L., regular 7 1/2c a yard, for 6c.

White Goods Sale

All India Linon, Persian Lawn, Flaxon, French Lawn, White Batiste, Jingerie, Mull, Nainsook, Long Cloth, 20% Off.

Pillow Cases

- Size 42x36, regular 25c values, special 17 1/2c.
- Size 45x36, regular 30c values, special 20c.

Bleached Bath Towels

- 25c values, special 15c.
- 35c values, special 20c.
- 40c values, special 25c.
- All other bleached Bath Towels 20 PER CENT OFF.
- All Damask and Huck 20 PER CENT OFF.

Sheeting Reductions

- 42-in. Pillow Case, 14c.
- 45-in. Pillow Case, 15c.
- 15c a yard, for 18c.
- 6-4 Pillow Case, 22c.
- 8-4 Sheet, regular 25c a yard, for 22c.
- 8-4 Sheet, regular 20c a yard, for 24c.
- 10-4 Sheet, regular 30c a yard, for 26c.
- 8-4 Brown Sheet, 20c.
- 8-4 Brown Sheet, reg. 25c a yard, for 22c.
- 8-4 Brown Sheet, reg. 20c a yard, for 24c.
- 42-in. Pillow Toting, reg. 25c a yard, for 16c.
- 45-in. Pillow Toting, reg. 22c a yard, for 17 1/2c.

Outing Flannels

- \$ 1-3c values, special 75c.
- 10c values, special 7 1/2c.
- 12 1/2c values, special 10c.
- 15c values, special 12 1/2c.
- ELDERDOWN, 20 PER CENT OFF.
- Single, double faced and corduroy styles.
- ALL BATH ROBINGS 20 PER CENT OFF.



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